REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 71[illegible].—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ...Rs. 24 } Postage Free.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Tuticorin 9
,, Ratnagherry	2	,, Colombo 10
,, Vingorla	3	,, Galle 11
,, Goa	3	,, Negapatam 14
,, Carwar	3	,, Pondicherry 15
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras 17
,, Cannonore	5	,, Coconada 19
,, Tellicherry	5	,, Vizagapatam 20
,, Calicut	6	,, Bimlipatam 20
,, Beypore	6	,, Gopalpore 21
,, Cochin	7	,, False Point 22
,, Alleppy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA 24

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, MOWRTEE, and MOHAMMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

Oct. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH 12
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Fao 12
,, Gwadur	30	,, Bahrein 14
,, Muscat	31	,, Lingra 19
Nov.		,, Bunder Abbas 20
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Muscat 23
,, Lingra	4	,, Gwadur 25
,, Bushire	6	,, Kurrachee 28
,, Koweit	8	Arrive BOMBAY Dec. 1
,, Fao	8	
,, Mahomerah	8	
Arrive BUSREH	10	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th October 1873, at 2 P.M. She will call at Veraval, Porbundar and Cutch Mandvi in the Gulf of Cutch.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam ship "CALCUTTA," 823 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. Kilkenney, arriving from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, and DELIVERY ORDERS, for inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agent, s.s. Kilkenny.

Bombay, 21st October 1873.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to £50
Chains Per Ounce	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount for reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements at the same.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business, and as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, (2,695 tons and 450 H.P.), Capt. W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,792 Tons,	September 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,12 Tons,	,, 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,263 Tons,	,, 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40:—

10 Cases Fancy Piece Goods, 10 Cases American Tobacco.
On account of the concerned, ex City of Dublin—
In Diamond C 1-5—1 Case Emerald Green Colour.
1 Case Emerald Green do.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., the Mortgagees, their account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the mortgagor—

All that right, title, and interest of 32-64th shares of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the Mortgagor, in the Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, as she now lies in Bombay harbour. This vessel of 536-83 Tons Register, and 140 horse power was built under special survey by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon of Port Glasgow in 1865.

Also, at the same time and place,

By order of Messrs. Nanjee Khyraz and Peeroo Mahomed, the Mortgagees, and on account of the said Hajee Dada, a bloom, the remaining 32-64th shares in the above named steamer.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Poreclainware, a first-class Rosewood Semi-grand Piano, by Broadwood and sons, a large collection of handsome Sterzles, consisting of Bonguet-vrilles, Hyacent i three Colours, Australian Lauris and other kinds, Roses, White and Yellow Tea Cannels, Edward and Cluster, Calicoes, Ferns, &c., at No. 177, Mazagon Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glassand Poreclainware, a large collection of valuable Plants, &c., the property of J. E Bodger, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The Plants will be sold on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, DOMESTIC INSTRUMENTS, BEST PLATED WARE, &c.

[Without Reserve.]

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 2 P.M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms a quantity of sundry fancy goods, plated wares, &c. consisting of leather-lined medicine chests, homopathic medicine chests with three iron book in morocco cases, Bailey's and Maw's cocmas, stethscops, minim measures in cases, specimen in case, hose flasks, barrels of sorts, breast pump in leather and paper boxes, O'C nnell's and Maw's double and single feeding bottles, air pillows, double and single trusses, Cuth ter's elastic seal in cerhasm pipes in cases, cigar holders, briarwood pipes in cases, cigar cases, Nepaulese traps, liquor flasks, smelling bottles, boxes for croquet working, powder puff boxes bed-pans, glass bottle filters, 1 lb tie prepared calves' teats, pewter pots, smelling bottles, fancy glass jars with golden covers, glass percolators best steel plated tea sive double and single curry dishes, egg stand, coffee pot, pickle stand with 3 cut jars, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

FAVORITES
of the late
MR. T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, 23rd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at their Rooms, 3, Marine Street, Fort, by order of the Administrator General—

AN ARAB BROUGHAM HORSE,

dark bay, remarkably strong, of high blood and about 14-2; *and several*

DOMESTIC CATS,

whose names and characteristics will be explained at the time of Sale. Some appear to be of English, some of Persian and some of mixed extractions.

COMPANIONS
of the late
MR. T. C. ANSTEY, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
HIS BOOKS.

The sale of this most valuable Library comprising several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient extant to those most recently published upon all subjects relating to Law, Politics, Commerce, and General Literature, in Hebrew, Greek Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindoo-tanee, Chinese, Portuguese, Scottish, German, French, and English, will be conducted at Mr. Anstey's late residence on Kamballa Hill, will commence on or about THURSDAY, the 20th proximo, and continue from day to day till all are sold.

Thereafter, and in immediate consecution, will be sold

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Catalogues giving all particulars are being prepared and will be ready in a few days, after which all will be open for the inspection of the public.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex Lady Lawrence.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th October at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh Oilmanstores from Moir & Sons, consisting of mixed pickles, picalilli, green kins, French beans, Wiltshire bacon, fresh salmon, Finnock haddocks, kippe ed herrings and mackerel, fresh Ling marmalade, assorted soups, Oxford Cambridge Sausages and Bologna sausages, Aberdeen tongues, French & cork butter, bladder, lard, strawberries in syrup, chocolate and milk and cocoa and milk, condensed milk, dates in syrup, Duck and green peas, American oysters, smoked, corned and collared ox tongues, ox tongues in jelly, assorted jams, green peas, ox rots, condensed coffee, rodels sardines, bottled rhubarb, cherries in brandy, syrup and negous, preserved ginger in syrup and brandy, marjoram, colouring for soups, essence of Reanet, Duke of Edinburgh sauce, mushroom ketchup, essence of anchovies, tomato sauce, essence of coffee, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1873.

HOTELS.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL, BY DORABJEE SORABJEE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.

Accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen afforded on moderate terms.

MATHERAN CLARE DON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. DeSOUZA, the first settler of this range, will be prepared to receive Visitors on moderate charges, and promises to give his Patrons satisfaction.

The Clarendon is delightfully situated and lies opposite to the Water Pond, and is centrical to all the Points, with beautiful views and fresh breezes.

There are detached Bungalows for Families.

MADHO ZA has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, supplied with all moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to cook after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railings and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Cresting.

Verandahs	Columns & Lamps.
Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1873.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have added various rare FANCY GOODS to their STOCK, such as handsome and valuable PLATED GLASS and PORCELAIN WARE, finest CUTLERY, BILLIARD TABLES, complete, splendid Glass Chandeliers and Argand Lamps; Flower Vases; Japanese and Chinese Jars, unique variety of solid silver Cutch Work, such as Mullinjers, Card Cases, Tea Pots Mustard Pots, &c. Also very rich and beautiful Blackwood Furniture. Carriages and Horses on SALE and HIRE. All kinds of information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—RICHARD WILLIS, Esq., Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1865, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of RICHARD WILLIS, formerly of Gloucester Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, of Lansdown Place, Hove, near Brighton, in the County of Sussex, both in England and of Bombay in the East Indies, but late of the Hermitage, near Woking, in the County of Surrey, in England, Esq., deceased, who died at the Hermitage aforesaid on the 22nd day of February 1873, and PROBATE of whose WILL and CODICIL was on the 15th day of October 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, British Inhabitant, Esq., one of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co. in Bombay aforesaid, Bankers and Agents, are required on or before SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November 1873, to send to the said Executor at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Executor will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Katherine Rose Willis, widow, the relict, and Richard Augustus Willis, Esq., the son, the Executors save as to India, named in the said Codicil, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 23rd day of October 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

TOWN HALL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD OCTOBER,

AND

EVERY FOLLOWING DAY.

GREAT

FINE ART EXHIBITION!

MESSRS. LOW & LOFFLER have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency that they have arrived from Europe and *offer* FOR SALE a great collection of Magnificent Oil Paintings by the best modern Italian, German, English, French and Belgian Masters.

The Collection numbers 200 PAINTINGS, and comprises Views of Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Tyrol, &c., &c., Cattle, Genre and Fancy Subjects, Pictures, Studies, &c., &c.

These Paintings are all in rich gold Frames, and were brought here on account of an Association of Artists, with a view of introducing their Works of Art to this Country.

The cost price as marked at the Vienna Exhibition will be attached to each Painting, but a reasonable offer will not be refused.

Admission ..... Annas 8.

NOTICE!—The Proceeds of Admission will be made over to the BOMBAY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

LOW & LOFFLER,
Managers.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

THE MAHARAJAHS OF

JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20 to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	,, 50 to	3,000
CLOCKS	,, 15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 15 to	300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.		

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAR FULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Saturday Review says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is decidedly a and co-dessor in eve y station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Literary Gazette says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The British Quarterly Review says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's house-hold without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a well-written novel, narrative, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The Family Herald may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0			Sheets, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0			Portmanteaus, from	12 8 to 50 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Overland Trunks	28 0
		Travelling do	2 0	Solid Leather	52 0
		Rug Straps	2 0	Extra Large	75 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Pat-ent Lock Straps	5 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Waterproof Cuts	15 0	Extra Large	24 0
White do	22 8	Paper Collars, doz.	0 14	Cash Bags	6 12
Best shrunk Flannel	49 0	Linen do. do.	4 0	Courier Bags	6 8
		Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Money Belts	3 8
Silk and Wool	52 0	Cotton Socks do.	0 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Warm do. do.	15 8	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12
Do. Pants	26 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Sponge Bags	2 0
				Sponges, Bath	3 8
				Blankets, each	11 8
				Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud, from	15 0
				Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
				Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
				Warm Gloves	2 4
				Do. Mitts	1 12
				Do. Mufflers	2 0
				Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
				Sailor's Knot	1 12
				Travelling Caps	3 8
				Travelling Hats	3 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-12.

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OR

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, LIME, SODA, AND POTASH.

An excellent and very agreeable medicine, it is highly beneficial for growing children, for adults suffering from weakness caused by fever or other illness, and is extensively prescribed by the medical profession for persons of delicate constitution.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

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NOTICE.—Tea per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

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1873.

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STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36	
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rote Test*	Rs. 26
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28,* Rs. 33
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 11-8*, Rs. 1*
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17†
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY	Rs. 24
NUITS—	Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbentel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 22, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42	
WHISKY, Irish and Scot

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

Market closed on account of the Dewalee Holiday.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 1 3/4d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s 1.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 1/4.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 1/2d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99 11/16.
Do demand ..... 110 1/2 to 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight 99 1/2
Do. demand 99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110 1/2 to 1/2
Four & half per cent. 100 1/2
Four per cent. 104 1/2
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... 103 1/2
15 years' Debenture Loans 100 1/2
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 100 1/2
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ... ... 95 1/4
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4 1/2 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5 1/2 ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6 1/2 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ... ... 7 1/2 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6 1/2 ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6 1/2 ,,
Do. do. ... ... 7 1/2 ,,
Bank Bill ... ... 6 1/2 ,,
Mercantile Paper ... ... 8 1/2 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... Rs. 10-9-6
Carolas 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franco Pieces 224 1/2
Bar Silver ... ... 107 1/2 to 107 1/4
Gold Lea 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

No enquiry. Steamer rates looking down. P. & O. 3rd November's booking at £2 15-0 for Liverpool.

London { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabolams ... £2 0s. 0d. / Other bills ... £1 10s. 0d. / Seeds ... £1 17s 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ... £3.
Havre Cotton ... £3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ... £2 15s. 0d. / Seeds ... £2 15s. 0d. / Cotton ... £4 10s. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 72 per ton. / ,, Opium ... Rs. 75 to 80 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 35 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 19 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market closed on account of the Dewalee Holiday.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last dividend. p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	53
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	772½
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	760
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China ...	180
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	150 nl.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	122
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank ...	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	216-0-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	240
.....	£20	109 1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	43 1/2	do.	Ditto ...	...
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	19 3/4	d.	Do. New Shares ...	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

627	1,250	all	12½	p.	Alexandra Spinning ... 1,385
970	2,500	all	140	p.	Alliance Spinning ... 2,950
300	2,000	all	...		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. 1,800
993	1,000	all	95	p.	Bombay United ... 1,245
1,950	150	150	25	p.	Broach Mills ... 225
2,500	1,000	all	50	p.	Dharumsey Spinning ... 1,700
750	2,000	all	200	p.	Great Eastern ... 2,275
750	1,000	all	...		Jeevraj Balio Mills ... 1,160
2,500	1,000	all	75	p.	Manockji Petit's ... 1,545
500	1,000	all	10	p.	Morarjee Spinning ... 1,240
800	2,500	all	150	p.	Oriental ... 3,400
600	2,500	400	60	p.	Royal ... 1,990
800	1,000	1 all	...		Soonderdas Spinning ... 1,375

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

152	5,000	2,850	160	p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co... 1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150	p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee... 570
10,000	500	all	15	pc.	Albert Ginning Co... 500
230	5,000	89	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co... 215
188	12,500	11,000	100	pc.	Apollo Press Co... 5 9 0
200	2,000	all	200	pc.	Bombay Press Co... 1,650
230	500	all	50	p.c.	Do New... 275
350	1,000	1,000	100	p.	Broach Cotton Co ... 700
100	1,500	...	...		Darwar Company ... 1,100
502	1,880	all	40	p.	Dharwar Press Co... 4,000
259	9,000	all	250	p.	East India Press Co... 2 700
150	8,500	all	500	p.	Fort Press Co... 4,800
302	2,000	1,800	75	p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co. 425
80	1,000	all	70	p.	Fromel Press Co ... 1,000
208	6,000	6,000	228	p.	Hydraulic Press Co... 2,000
230	5,000	1,461	75	p.	Imperial Press Co ... 600
606	200	200	60	p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co. 520 xd
120	2,500	750	135	p.	Prince of Wales Press... 1,800
200	1,000	all	...		Sassoon's Press Co... 600
403	80	750	135	p.	Scinde Press Co... 490
1 80	1,000	750	...		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited... 1,075
123	1,850	1,750	Rs. 15		Victoria Press, Madras... 1,150
156	850	all	40	p.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. 850
456	1,000	all	80	pc.	Volkart United Press Co. 850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100	p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ... 1,375
1,000	50	all	15	p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ... 65
500	500	400	15	pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. ... 100
2,150	200	100	8	p.c.	Malabar Company Ld... 102
1,000	50	all	14	pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ... 25
	500	all	45	pc.	Preacher & Co ... 425
	250	all	40	pc.	Vingas Patent Slip Co ... 55

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Oorun ...	Nacoda ...	Cutch, Oct. 18.
	Arcot ...	Hutchison ...	Calcutta, Oct. 15.
	Dione ...	Rios ...	Mauritius, Sept. 22.
	Marie ...	Gugnen ...	Mauritius, Sept. 17.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	William Fairburn.	Ferguson ...	Calcutta.

The Steamer Oorun, to Cutch, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Calcutta (s) ... ... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shapoor—50 cwts. coir rope and 50 bales coir, Hajee Mitha Cassum.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia (s)—10 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Naujee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

... Cook, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, from ... Bengal, from England.

OCTOBER 21.

..., Lieutenant, 33th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
... Surgeon, 1st Punjab Infantry, on sick leave, from ... rdabad.
..., Captain, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from ... ms.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 20.

... Grange, Major General, Bengal staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
..., Captain, Bengal A. D. C., on duty to Allahabad.

OCTOBER 22.

... Hill, Apothecary, Bengal Sub-Medical Department, on duty, to Umballa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Mr. T. D. Brighton, of H M's Ben Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India extension of leave on medical certificate for f ur mo ths.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. A. R. Alexander to resign H M's Ben Civil Service with effect from the 16th inst.

Consequent on the death of Mr. F. C. Rogers of the Educational Department in the Central Provinces, Mr. D Carnduff, Offg Inspector Schools 3rd class, is confirmed in that appointment in the room of Mr. G. Wiggins, retired.

The Revd J. W. Young a Senior Chaplain on the Ben Establishment, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. C. J. Lyall is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, with effect from the 30th ult.

Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac is appointed, with effect from this date, Hony Secy to the Central Committee in India for the Kensington International Exhibition of 1874.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Adolphe Aubert as Acting Consular Agent for Italy and Belgium at Rangoon.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. E. M. Palmer, Offg Asst to the Comptroller General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the issue of the same allowance, as is granted at Home to unqualified Acting Instructors of Musketry, viz., 6d. or 4 annas a day, to unotificated Acting Sergt Instructors of Fencing in regiments of British Cavalry.

The under mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col Henry Ferrers Waddington, of the Bengal S C, Deputy Comr, 2nd class and Offg 1st class, Central Provinces,—for two years.

Capt Henry March Pratt, of the Ben S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Lt R. T. Hawkes, of the Ben S C, Qrmr, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regt of N I,—arrived at Bombay, 1st Oct. 1873.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet from the date specified under the operation of Clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan. 1859, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt-Col Hamilton Forbes, Ben S C,—29th Sept. 1873.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861 subject to H M's a proval :—

Lt Alexander Robert Badcock, Ben S C,—1st Oct. 1873.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment :—

Pay Department.—To officiate as an Assistant.—Capt M A Rowlandson, of the M S C, Offg Qrmr, 19th Regt of Madras N I.

The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave received, from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.—Lt-Cols A McKenzie and R S Hill Capts G Atkins and C T M Higginson L J H Grey, P Lambert, Lt E Lloyd, and Surg-Maj J Duncan.

Granted Extensions of leave.—Lt-Col E St George, 6 months, on sick certificate.

The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Charles Edgeworth Gubbins, of the 108th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 11th Regt of N I—7th Sept 1872.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lt Arthur Bishop, 2nd Sikhs Sub, 2nd Punjab Cav, to officiate as Adjt, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt H. Dela M Hervey, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Wilkinson, Asst, 1st grade, on probation, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Calcutta, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 23rd May 1873.

Lt-Col C Pollard, R E, Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railway at Lahore, resumed charge of his Office from Mr W G Bayly, on the forenoon of the 1st Oct 1873.

Mr P Phillips, Controller of F W Accts, Rajpootana, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 29 h Sept 1873.

Mr E Lacy Asst, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Controller's office during the absence of Mr Phillips, or till further orders.

Mr Lacey assumed charge of the Office on 29th Sept 1873.

Mr J Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State three months' special leave in further extension of the leave granted him.

Mr J W Chatterton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted six weeks' leave on urgent private affairs without pay, with effect from the 14th Sept 1873.

Maj J M Williams assumed charge of the Office of Supt of Works at Surat and Bhaiwara, on the 15th Sept 1873.

Mr E Hodges is appointed to the P W Depart as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the N W Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

Mr R C Beeston is appointed to the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr of the 2nd grade with effect from 30th August 1873 and posted to the Neemuch (State) Railway.

Mr C S Warwick, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is promoted to Store-keeper, 1st grade, with effect from 1st Sept 1873.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 10th Oct 1873.

Col G Pringle, 2nd in Comd 35th N I, to offg Comdt 35th N I, vice Doria, furlough, Europe.

Col J C West, to Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 35th, vice Pringle.

Capt R H Phillips, from Attached 29th N I, to Ag 2nd Wing Subn 6th N I, vice Flint.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that Lieutenant T C Cooke who recently resigned his appointment in the Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to D Battery 20th Brigade R A.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language :—

Lt G H Powell, 44th Foot.

The undermentioned Surgs. have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language :—

Surg Daniel H Cullimore, 1-21st Fusiliers.
Surg Lionel Beech, Medl Dept.
Surg H P Fenoode White.

On the 22nd November 1873 a class will assemble at Bangalore for practice in Military Signalling preparatory to being employed in signalling operations at the Camp of Exercise. It will be composed of such officers and men of British Corps, Royal Artillery, 18th Hussars, 1-21st Fusiliers, 43 d Regiment, 48 h Regiment and 80th Regiment, who have already passed through the Course at Bangalore and have received certificates of proficiency, and of the following officers of the Madras Army :—

Capt A R Kenny, Madras Cavalry.
Capt D D Ketchen Madras Cavalry.
Capt C McInroy, 19th Regt N I.
Capt J G MacNeill, 38th Regt N I.
Lieut V L Mathias, 28th Regt N I.
Lieut H M Dale, Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England in charge of the time-expired men, insanes, and ignominies from the Madras Presidency ; under orders to embark for England at Bombay in the troop ship Jumna, on the 6th December 1873 :—

Capt T E Stuart, 1-21st Fusiliers.
Lieut F C Hooper, 18th Hussars.
Lieut W R Wynter 16th Lancers.

Captain Stuart will accompany the time-expired men from the Centre District, and Lts Hooper and Wynter those proceeding from Bangalore and Secunderabad respectively to Deolalee.

The following orders are confirmed :—

13th September 1873.—By the Officer Commdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Vety Surgn S Knot, R A, to Vety charge of 1st Light Cavalry, from 2nd June 1873, vice Going, with concurrence of Inspecting Vety Surgn.

21st September 1873.—By the Officer Commanding 15th N I, appointing Capt L B Bacon, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt C B Bradstreet.

1 t October 1873.—By the Commandant, Palavcram, appointing Capt C C Hewetson, S C, to continue the duties of the Station Staff Officer, Palavcram, until relieved or till further orders.

Leave of absence :—

80th Foot.—Lt J A M Vigus, from 1st Oct 1873, or date of departure, Madras, sick certificate, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom ...	Oct. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. ...	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian ...	Nov. 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China ...	,, 4	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	Oct. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar ...	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ...	1	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

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	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday ...	Oct. 27	Monday ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	Nov. 3	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 10	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 17	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	,, 24	,, ...	,, 30

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE MRS. DEANE will be happy to receive VISITORS at a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, from 5 to 7 p.m.

J. P. E. JERVOISE, Captain, A. D. C. in Waiting.

Govt. House, Parell, 21st Oct. 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRIERLEY—October 16th, at the Bishop's School, Poona, the wife of Mr. Brierley, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—October 22nd, at Bombay, deeply regretted, Major Frank C. Davidson, H. M.'s 19 h Regiment N. I. The funeral will leave the Marine Lines at 4 P.M. this day punctually.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KNOWLES—October 16th, at Simla, the wife of Captain F. Knowles, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

SCOTT—October 18th, at Midnapore, the wife of Andrew Scott, Esq., of a son.

WEATHERDON—October 17th, at Midnapore, the wife of R. W. Weatherdon, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FORBES—October 9th, at Bezoules Factory, Jessore, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Forbes, of spasmodic croup.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1873.

The Bombay Town Council has recently had under consideration the Budget presented to it by the Municipal Commissioner, and has fixed the several items of revenue and expenditure ; and the result is, as we might have expected from the preponderance of the landlord interest in the Council, the moulding of a landlord's budget for presentation to the Corporation at the meeting to be held a fortnight hence. The electoral system presented to the city by the Government of Bombay could not fail to secure for the landlord interest the majority of the elected Corporationers and Town Councillors, and we look upon it as almost certain that the budget as it has now been agreed to, though it cannot fail to be severely criticised at the meeting of the Corporation, will there also be triumphantly carried by the all-powerfull house-owners.

The expenditure side of the Budget calls for little remark, but as the tables have not yet been published a few of the items will be read with interest. First we may say a few words regarding new works which it is proposed to undertake. The chief of these are an extension of lighting, for which Rs. 25,000 have been voted : a market at Mazagon, which has been very much needed, at a cost of Rs. 26,500 ; water extension, Rs. 12,000 ; and the building of milch cattle stables, at a cost of Rs. 33,000 ; and new stables at Camateepoora and Mody Bay. We are glad to know that at last the disgraceful footpath in Church Gate Street is to be put in a fit condition for walking by having it asphalted at a cost of Rs. 3,600, and we notice that two additional steam rollers are to be ordered at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The Victoria Gardens are, we believe, to be taken in hand by the Municipality, and will probably be managed by a committee of the Town Council ; and besides the grant for the gardening a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been voted for the proper fencing of the gardens and some other necessary improvements. As to the salaries of the heads of establishments, that of the Secretary to the Town Council has been fixed at Rs. 500 per mensem ; the Head Auditor and Accountant is to draw Rs. 850 ; the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor Rs. 770 ; the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector Rs. 530 ; the Commissioner of Police Rs. 1,950 ; Deputy Commissioner of Police Rs. 800 ; Health Officer Rs. 1,200 ; Assistant to Health Officer Rs. 600 ; and Executive Engineer Rs. 1 200.

On the income side of the Budget, however, we have something more to say, though in a rapid review we cannot enter so fully into some of the questions on which we shall touch as we should like. Here it was, of course, that the "tug of war" occurred. It was easy to settle harmoniously what money should be spent, but self-interest is strongly affected when the question comes, who is to pay for all this? And now we have had those who had fought and been driven away coming to fight another day with but a weak opposition, and complacently and without an effort pushing aside that opposition as if it were nought. Some of the most exciting scenes at the meetings of the defunct Bench of Justices were those at which the house-owning interest endeavoured to lighten their municipal burdens at the expense of the poor and of trade by the lowering of the house-rate and the increase of the town duties. We have ever maintained that 6 per cent. is a fair levy as house-rate, but the landlords naturally enough have always striven with the energy and persistency which self-interest gives to have the tax on their property lightened, no matter what else should bear it ; and now we find that at the meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday one per cent. has been taken from this tax, which will reduce the yield from it by about Rs. 1,09,000. Besides this we are surprised to learn that it was resolved to reduce the water rate by about one-fourth, thus creating a further deficiency of about Rs. 90,000. There was thus a total deficiency of nearly Rs. 1,99,000 to be made good, and his amount was easily taken from the town duties and the wheel tax. We are not aware what discussion there was on the subject, or what if any reasons were given by the Councillors for the reduction of the house tax, but we believe that the whole movement of transferring burdens from house property and the water rate to town duties and the wheel tax was stoutly opposed by the "trade member" for the Fort and Colaba. It is chiefly on such occasions as the present that we regret the exclusion of reporters from the meetings of the Council, for we should very much have liked to know what was advanced for and against the changes. We know, however, that notwithstanding Mr. Kemp's opposition, he had no supporter. It was evident enough that no successful stand could be made against the party in the Council led by the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee, and probably Mr. Kemp had sympathisers who would but for this have given him their support. The details of the means by which the deficiency of Rs. 1,99,000 is to be made up, are—an increase in the wheel tax, Rs. 68,000 ; increase of the wine duties from 2 annas to 4 annas a gallon, Rs. 80,000 ; increase of the duty on sugar from ½ per cent. to 1½ per cent., Rs. 32,400 ; and an increase on metals from ½ per cent. to 1 per cen., Rs. 19,000—total Rs. 1,99,400. It will be observed that this raises the tax on wines, metals, and sugar to the maximum allowed by the Act, while ghee, probably the bulk of which is consumed by the wealthier classes, has been left untouched. It is, we suppose, idle to reason with the house-owning class, but we think the change that has just been made in the incidence of taxation will be much regretted by the merchants of the city and by the community generally, and we hope that every possible effort will be made to prevent the Corporation from adopting the Budget as it is now arranged. The entired movement has been planned for the benefit of the landlord class, and we believe that the proposed changes would prove to be most prejudicial to the traders of Bombay. The reduction of the house-rate is a direct lifting of a burden from the shoulders of one class and saddling it on to those of another, but though at first sight the reduction of the water rate may appear to be for the general good, we fear it must also be set down to the selfishness of the house-owners. The poor have free access to the water taps in all parts of the city, and we believe that there is no tax paid with greater cheerfulness than is the water-rate by those on whom it is levied. Yet notwithstanding this fact, which we believe is not open to challenge, we have the levy lowered by about a quarter, and when we look for a reason for this reduction we think we find the true one to be that many landlords compound with their tenants to pay the water rate, and that therefore the landlords are immediately interested in having the amount of the levy lowered. As to the increase of the duty on metals, it produces but a small amount, but we believe dealers in metal will be inclined to argue that with the high prices at present ruling for metals, it would have been an act of cheap generosity on the part of the Town Councillors to let the duty remain at its former figure. Regarding the increase of the tax on wines a good deal may be said against it. This is a tax which falls chiefly on Europeans, but it is not for that reason that we would object to its being increased. The increase will result in our having to pay a shilling a dozen more for our wines in future, and though that would be borne cheerfully on what the natives are pleased to call a European luxury if it were necessary for a fair adjustment of the burdens of municipal taxation, we scarcely think that it will be tolerated without a good deal of objection when it is known that it has been imposed in order that the owners of house property in Bombay may put Rs. 80,000 a year more into their pockets than they would otherwise do. But besides this, the change will be a grievously unfair upon burden the traders in wine in Bombay. It is well known that perhaps the greater part of the business done by wine merchants in Bombay is for up-country constituents, and this increase of eight annas per dozen on wines will place the Bombay merchants at a great disadvantage in competing with up-country merchants who have their wines passed out through Bombay free from any municipal tax. Practically it will come to this, that up-country traders will be able to under-sell those of Bombay by a shilling a dozen, and the effect of this on the trade of Bombay cannot but be very serious. To this it may be answered that Bombay traders get a drawback on wines sent up-country ; but this drawback is granted only on quantities of 40 dozen or more, and it is but seldom that such large quantities are ordered. Besides this, when the claim for drawback is made the original duty bill must be produced ; so that if the exporter has purchased the wine he sends up-country in Bombay he is not likely to get the rebate, for it is very difficult in such circumstances to get hold of the original duty bill. Taking all this into account, it may be understood how seldom drawback is claimed, and how serious a disadvantage Bombay wine merchants will labour under.

In conclusion, we may mention the income which it is estimated will be received under the several heads. House rate, Rs. 6,08,042 ; lighting rate, 2 per cent. Rs 2,34 500 ; police rate, 2 per cent., Rs. 2,36,605 ; wheel tax, Rs. 2,74,300 ; liquor licences, Rs 1,46,000 ; public conveyances, Rs. 2,817 ; tobacco duty and licences, Rs. 1,46,670 ; town duties, Rs. 6,43,546 ; insurance companies, Rs. 12 750 ; halalcore cess, Rs. 1,97,990 ; water rate, Rs. 3,14,000 ; market receipts, Rs. 2,12,500 ; miscellaneous fines, Rs. 13,000 ; miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 23,360 ; fees, Rs. 54,791 ; savings, Rs. 3,500 ; stores, Rs. 10,000 ; Victoria Gardens, Rs. 6,000 ; and tramway rent, Rs. 5,600,—total about Rs. 30 78,000. With regard to the latter item, we may mention that the laying down of tramways on our chief thoroughfares is soon to be commenced, and that the company that lays them down is to pay an annual rent to the Municipality of Rs 3,000 per mile, we believe.

We have received intimation by telegraph of the death of the Reverend Dr. Candlish, the acknowledged leader of the Free Church of Scotland, and Principal of its Theological College in Edinburgh. In the ecclesiastical discussions which led to the disruption of the Scottish Church in 1843, Dr. Candlish's peculiar power in debate brought him when comparatively a young man into marked prominence. He soon became the valued and confidential friend and adviser of such men as Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Cunningham. Of late years Dr. Candlish's name has been chiefly associated with the movement towards a union of the Scottish Free and United Presbyterian Churches. The proposed basis of union avoided asserting the principle of a State's duty to maintain a National Church, a principle which at the time of the disruption the Free Church maintained as strenuously as the Established Church. A considerable minority of the Free Church, headed by Dr. Begg, repudiated any basis which failed to assert this principle. That minority year by year gained in strength, chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland, and it became manifest that the proposed union could be effected only at the cost of a second disruption within the Free Church itself. The discussions reached their crisis at the meeting of the Free Church General Assembly in 1872. It was feared that such a disruption must then result. The good sense, however, and right feeling of the leaders on both sides prevailed, and it was unanimously resolved to suspend in the meantime all attempts at a union which could be carried out only at so great a sacrifice. Many of those most deeply interested in Christian union were far from disappointed that the attempt should thus end. They trust that the day is not very far distant when there may be a union, not of a portion, but of all of the Presbyterians of Scotland, and this on a wider and simpler basis than the Westminster Confession. All branches of Presbyterians in Scotland are certainly, as Dean Stanley represents, in essence equally members of the National Church of Scotland ; their doctrinal differences are infinitesimal, and the day of their complete fusion is ardently longed for by all the best and wisest spirits within each communion. Dr. Candlish's mind was possessed of high analytic power. His Review of Maurice's Theological Essays is perhaps his ablest work. Mr. Maurice though so rich in thought and high in Christian aspirations, was yet, owing chiefly to the character of his early training, never able to clear himself of a certain vagueness and cloudiness of idea which furnishes a strong contrast to Dr. Candlish's subtle power of close definition and logical inference.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

From a series of Resolutions by the Government of India, upon the Reports of the several officers in charge of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, Geological, and Revenue Surveys for the year 1871-72, we gather, that an area of 10,310 square miles of princip

honour and good fortune to possess him as their Colonel Sahib Bahadoor, in particular. Why, did he but leave his post for a short six months, he is as fully convinced, as he is of the sun's light, that nothing but chaos, unutterable and irretrievable, would be the result; and fortunate is it for us all, though we won't, with our usual perverseness, see it, that we have him, worthy man, keeping a sharp look out at his post, or the consequences would be simply inconceivable. He knows of no man on the face of this earth to whom his duties and responsibilities could with the slightest show of safety be entrusted, and consequently with a noble disinterestedness deserving of the highest laudation—which, strange to say, the officers of his regiment can't be brought to understand—he makes himself a martyr and sacrifices his own pleasures and enjoyment for the good of his country. Of course he is on duty from the first day of the month to the last, and never for a moment off it, and it's altogether due to the Argus-eyed watch he keeps on duty that the regiment has been brought to the pitch of perfection it may now be seen to have attained. I don't for a moment believe the rumours that they are always more or less in a semi-state of mutiny, or that a march of twelve miles is quite sufficient to send more than half of them into hospital with fever, shoe-bites, laziness, &c. All great and conspicuous men have their detractors, and, such being the case, it would be simply impossible he should escape. He is, as I just told you, always on duty, and in every transaction, whether in the regiment or out of it, is always Colonel Ek Dum, Commanding the Royal Nahin's. Well, you need scarcely have asked that question. Does he now look at all like a man capable of relaxing over the Mess table? I repent the question, and herewith fold my arms and pause for a reply. On second consideration you don't think so. I thought you would come to that! Sir, the Mess dinner is about one of the most trying and responsible, according to his notions, of the many I varied duties he is called on to perform; and it is, I am sure, the anxieties with which his mind is beset on occasions so important to mortals which have given him that "his food doesn't-do him-good" appearance you noticed before. Every one must get into his place as if by word of command; and the conversation is given out like a text. Woe betide the unlucky wight whose voice is raised an octave higher than the regulation pitch! that cold grey is down on him in a moment, and if he doesn't get the order there and then to "right about face," "quick march to your quarters," why he'll have to come up to orderly room next morning and have such a lecture read to him as will make him remember for the future the respect due to Col. Ek Dum, when that distinguished officer happens to be present. He watches with eager eye every glass of wine as it disappears off the board, and seems mentally to reserve to himself the right of objecting or not as his fancy may direct. He takes in every word that is said round the board, and should any two converse apart he is quite unhappy, and is only restrained by the fact of such power not being within the range of a C. O. from demanding, or, I beg his pardon, ordering, them to lay before him the subject of their conversation. He, however, does the next best thing, and keeps his eyes fixed on them to try and determine by the expressions of their countenances whether or not they are making him (the Col. Saheb Bahadoor) the subject of their conversation. Should he condescend to play a game of billiards, no one must either attempt to laugh or smile, for those Argus eyes are on him, and the laugh or smile is taken at once as undue intrusion on the dignity of his C. O. He considers it his duty to know the passing history of each individual who has the honour to be under his command, and issues his orders as to how they are to conduct themselves in all the private transactions their sojourn in this poor planet entails on them, with the same say-no-if-you-dare or to-hear-is-to-obey pomposity and promptness which adorn those gems that drop from his lips when he is in all the pride of his dignity surveying his parade or presiding at his orderly room. All games, such as billiards, pool, and whist are to be indulged in, at his Mess-house, only at stated hours, and at regulated intervals. Balls and parties are only to be given when he deems fit, and his announcement of such occasions is given with a gracious condescension commensurate with the great favour, one his officers can never, no never, be too grateful for, he is about to confer. The guests on such occasions he considers altogether in the light of his own, though I have heard it whispered he bears anything but the lion's share of the expense,—he only allowing those who invite them the privilege of being responsible for their actions and conversation. You see nothing out of the way in this. Well, there may not be; but the story goes that an officer of the Nahin's had a friend to dine with him one night at the Mess, and in the course of conversation the name of John Bright cropped up, when this guest passed some eulogistic remark on his policy and speeches. Next morning the host was ordered to attend orderly room where he had some rather plain spoken orders administered to him, and was informed that "such —— stinking radical notions were not to be tolerated at his (the Baba door's) Mess table for a moment and he was to conduct himself accordingly for the future." You wouldn't stand it. My dear, Sir, you would find any complaint you made on that head met by a repost to the effect that there was merely a mild and a judicious interposition made to check what seemed to produce a rancorous political discussion, and such steps were taken as seemed most expedient to prevent any approach to a repetition of such scenes in future; and this I think would be sufficient to cook your hash for you. No, they won't, you may take your oath on a stock of Bibles if you like, but the C. O has spoken, and there's an end of it. As to it's being enough to put any body of men in a state of mutiny or not, I shant argue with you; so there is no use your getting red in the face: let us continue. Discipline! My dear Sir, without it his bones would be laid in an early and untimely grave. It is the only rule that retains him in this terrestrial sphere. Without it he would not give a fig for another day's lease of what we call life. But to be effectual it must be administered, according to his notions, with becoming severity. Why, he nearly went into a fit when he heard of the abolition of the "cat," and I seriously believe hasn't read a newspaper since. He has an idea that if the world were only put under a short trial of the discipline, he could draw up for [illegible] handsome yearly volumes, and the present of a copy of them is about the greatest gift he can bestow on mortal. Any laxity of discipline? Why if he but notice sufficient even to be perceivable through a microscope, his rage simply becomes magnificent in its ferocity. Ah! When he leaves us, it St. Peter be not doing his "sentry go" with a keen look-out, and do'snt turn out the guard and present arms in the most approved fashion—why ther'll be "pack drill" in heaven for somebody for the next few days, you may take your oath.

PANTAGRUEL.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—22nd Oct., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st Oct., 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 3 minutes.

Via Suez, 22nd Oct., 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 46 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 21st Oct., 4-30 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 22nd Oct., 3-40 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 24 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd October is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 34	0 9
„ Galle	one in	2 13
„ Kurrachee	0 49	0 1
„ Madras	0 42	0 5

CHOIR AND CLERGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been trying to spell out that letter of Mr. Gregorian. I think he is meaning me and my old woman, because we sat quietly and was not engaging about the church. "Bad manners"!! He calls it!! I wish I had him here, I'd teach him to keep a civil tongue in his head. "Bad manners"!!! Is it? For five and thirty years my old woman and I have come quietly into the church, and read our Bibles from the time the bell began to toll till the parson stood up in his place, and never looked to the right or left as much as even to see if friend * * * * was in his place, or if his daughters had got their new bonnets from England. "Bad manners"!! Surely it would have been "bad manners" for me to be looking over my right shoulder a-working of my neck to see when the boys with "their shirts outside" were a-coming up the church. "Bad manners" to you Mr. Gregorian for a-doing of the same, or Miss Gregorians if they were smiling at the young men. There, Sir, I give him as good as he gave me. "Bad manners"!! Indeed!! I suppose the next sweet thing will be they'll be for warning me off from sitting next to my old woman! Who I may tell you, Sir, is just looking over my shoulder and says—says she, "only let them try," in the—old—

OLD CHURCH.

P. S.—Hsint fair to keep the clergy away from dinner, so let them come in first and then they *ought* to go out first.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COOMPTA, 16TH OCTOBER.

THE Telegraph Master here has heard from the authorities at Carwar, to whom he represented the conduct of the supervisor D. P. W. and the foujdar, in a case against him. The supervisor was reprimanded and removed to Dharwar. A native overseer relieved him about eleven days ago. With regard to the foujdar, the superintendent of police acknowledges him to be in fault, and expresses his regret in conjunction with that of the Collector, but without mentioning whether or not any punishment was awarded. Rumour here says that nothing more was done to the foujdar than that he was reprimanded. It has of course been disappointing to find that the individual, whose conduct was the more reprehensible, should have got off so easily, but perhaps the law protected him; if so, the law appears to give its officers a good deal of scope in their actions.

The dismantling of the telegraph line between this and Mangalore has commenced. Communication was closed on the 6th instant. The work at the Mangalore end has been in progress since that date. Dismantling is to be commenced from here also, a Mr. Alvarez, an inspector of Telegraphs, has just arrived here for the purpose.

Captain Manders, the Offg. Executive Engineer, North Canara, was here a few days ago from Carwar. He probably came to inspect the building of the new moonsiff's kutcherry, which promises to be the best and prettiest building in Coompta. It is said he intends make Coompta his residence: perhaps he will do so until the kutcherry is completed.

Mr. Middleton, an Assistant Collector, is here at present. I hear he is come instead of Mr. Cunningham, who held his kutcherry at Honore, a place about twelve miles south from here, and formerly, when North Canara was included in the Madras Presidency, the chief town of the collectorate.

Since the 15th ultimo, the rains decreased daily, till about the 20th, when the weather began to be fair, and the evenings grew chilly. On about the 3rd instant a change took place, the days became bright and sultry up to noon and afterwards cloudy and showery, with thunder. This lasted till the night of the 11th, when we had rather a heavy shower. The following morning there was another change, the sky assumed a regular monsoonish appearance, and slight but continuous showers came down at intervals. I expect this was another, but very much moderated burst of the monsoon, and I have no doubt it will be the last. The native belief is that there will be no more rain. Since the 14th the days have been mostly clear.

The late showers have not done the rice crops any good, they are almost ready for cutting now.

A portion of the road between the town and the village of Mundkee was lately repaired by the D.P.W., but I fancy it would have been far preferable to have allowed it to remain in its original state, which was not bad. A thin layer of earth of scarcely an inch in thickness has been simply thrown on. Considering that almost the whole traffic of the place passes over this road in a very short time the layer of loose earth will be reduced to fine dust and clog it, thereby defeating the very object for which the repair, if it could be so termed, was effected.

From twenty-five to thirty bales of cotton come in daily, now, together with small quantities of betel-nuts and pepper. The port is commencing to fill with pattimars, and shipping operations have begun.

A great deal more of the produce of the interior would have come in by this time, if it had not been for the rain.

Preparations for the Dewalee festival are going on in the town, houses are being repaired, washed, and painted, and furniture cleansed; all the gayest colours are used to adorn the fronts of buildings, especially of those belonging to the richer portion of the inhabitants. This festival seems to be the one at which Hindoos clear out the year's accumulation of filth from their dwellings, on which account I think it ought to be regarded as their best festival. At no other time of the year does one notice a native house or bazaar being cleansed so thoroughly as just before *Dewalee*. For the whole year dust is permitted to settle on the walls and on the wood-work, without an attempt being made to remove it, but when *Dewalee* is near at hand everything, *rupees* not excepted I think, gets a scouring, and for the two or three nights that the innumerable little earthen lamps are lighted, the dirty and dingy-looking room where the sowcar and his accountants and clerks sit and carry on their work, is transformed into an apartment which would almost vie in appearance with a beautifully decorated and grandly lighted ball-room. The bright colours of the walls, the glitter of the tinsel paper pasted on the doors, &c., and of the picture and mirror frames, the brightness of mirrors, the brilliancy of the lights, the sparkle of the chandelier drops, the showy tints of the coloured lamps, added to by the glare of hundreds of little lamps placed in lattice-frames outside, make up a very gay and brilliant scene.

A fire occurred in the town to-day in the house of a sowcar, but it was quickly extinguished. No further damage was done than the destruction of a portion of the roof of the house and of some moodahs (spherical packages) of rice and a few copper oil pots.

The town is as healthy as usual.

BOMBAY.

TAMPERING WITH A POSTAL LETTER.—A native resident of Kaira is in custody of the police on a charge of tampering with a Post Office letter.

THE RESIDENT OF BARODA.—Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, who had gone to Poona, returned to Bombay on Monday evening.

[illegible] OF FIREWORKS.—A Hindoo lad was [illegible] Jamsetjee Hospital on Tuesday, he [illegible] serious injury to his eye by letting

[illegible]SIONS AT KATTYWAR.—A Sessions of [illegible]iminal Justice in Kattywar and Jail [illegible] held at Rajcote on Monday, the 27th [illegible]cial Assistant presiding.

[illegible]LL CAUSES COURTS.—The *Snasher Bahadoor* points out at length the advantages derived from the establishment of these institutions, and urges upon Government not to abolish them.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—A Hindoo merchant by name Hirjee Anund was yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with letting off fireworks in a public place. He pleaded guilty and was fined one rupee.

THE GUJERATHEE DAILIES.—The three Gujerathee dailies of Bombay have granted a holiday to their establishments to-day on account of the Dewallee, and consequently those papers will not be published to-morrow.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AT NERIAD.—The other day a native policeman was arrested at Baroda on a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Kaira, for having set fire to the Government School at Neriad.

A NOTED THIEF.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Luximon Govind, a noted thief, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a pair of shoes, the property of one Rajaram Ramzanee.

WEATHER AT CALCUTTA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* apprehends that there will be famine in several places on account of the deficient fall of rain this year. Sickness prevails at present in some places.

FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out at Chimch Bunder in a jowlee hut belonging to a porter on the G. I. P. Railway. The [illegible] steam fire-engine repaired to the spot, but was not required. The hut was completely destroyed.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—Our readers must have noticed the announcement of a Fine Arts Exhibition which is to be opened to-day in the Town Hall. The collection of pictures is a very large one, and some of them are excellent.

THEFT BY A JUVENILE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, named Pandoo Rowjee, was charged with stealing a piece of tin water-pipe, belonging to one Dhondiraj Venayck. The boy admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive five stripes.

THE CONVICT PESTONJEE DINSHAW.—We mentioned, on the authority of a native paper, the other day, that on a petition from the wife of the convict Pestonjee Dinshaw an order was issued to keep him in the Bombay Jail. We see from yesterday's *Bombay Samachar* that the convict has been removed to the Yarowda Jail at Poona on Saturday. On the same day nearly fifty other convicts were removed to the Tanna Jail.

THE TOLLS ON THE NASSICK ROAD.—A correspondent of the *Indu-Prakash* complains that the road from Nassick to Trimbak is in such a bad condition, that wheels of cart, sink deep into it, and it is very troublesome to get them out and set the carts going. On this road there is a toll of one anna, near Nassick; there is another toll, at the eighth *kos*, of four annas; and, a third toll, at the entrance to the town of Trimbak, of another four annas. When the cart comes back to Nassick it has to pay tolls at two of the first named places only. Thus a cart going from and returning to Nassick has to pay fourteen annas as toll.

A ROW NEAR THE "DIVAN EXCHANGE."—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, William Reardon and James Richardson, barman of the "Divan Exchange," were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting a Parsee named Nowrojee Nusserwanjee. Complainant said—"The day before yesterday, about 8-15 P.M., I closed my shop and went near to the 'Divan Exchange.' There was a great crowd and some row between Richardson and a buggywalla. I told the defendant to come in. He got furious, went in, fetched a ruler, and struck me on my eye. I cried out for a sepoy. A sepoy came, and Richardson gave him a blow as well. I tried to seize him, when he struck me with the ruler and broke it. The first defendant struck me with a cane on my back. He came to me yesterday and offered an apology. I told him we would go before the magistrate and then settle the case." The charge against the first defendant was withdrawn, and he was therefore discharged. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the second defendant and fined him Rs. 15 and he was bound over to keep the peace. Richardson was also further charged with assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty and a buggy driver named Ismael Ibrahim. He was adjudged guilty and fined in the sum of Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 respectively.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received:—

Second donation from H. M.'s Steam Factory	Rs. 14
A. G. Murray	„ 10

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch (October 18th) with a cargo of 1 bundle specie, and one hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE DIONE, 289 tons, Captain Daniel Rus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (September 22nd) with three deck passengers and 5,683 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BARQUE MARIE, 342 tons, Captain F. Guguen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (September 17th) with a cargo of 6 350 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s ss. ARCOT, 1,131 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday in ballast from Calcutta (October 5th) calling at Galle and Colombo. During the voyage she spoke the ship Isabella off Allepey, from Calcutta to Bombay, 29 days out.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Consideration of the 1st and 2nd sections was postponed.

Section III.

The words "held, acquired, or" were inserted after "property," in line 4 of section III.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—In the definition of hereditary office, the words occur which I have just objected to. I would suggest that the words used in the Act of 1843 should be reverted to.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen objected to the definition "hereditary office" including an office held hereditarily even where the right to demand the service originally appertaining to it has ceased. If a man had ceased to perform service why should the Act apply to him?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said it was necessary to provide against the whole question being reopened by an adverse decision in a court of law. In his opinion, moreover, a man might still be a hereditary officer although his services had not been called upon for some time.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas asked whether a wuttun assigned sixty years ago could be taken away under the Collector's certificate?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs was of opinion that the section before the Council did not contain any such power, it merely declaring a person's title to be called a hereditary officer. This title was in many cases purely honorary, many persons never having done anything at all in the way of services.

His Excellency the President—Will these hereditary officers be Wuttundars?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes.

His Excellency the President—Yet the Bill, in section IV., goes on to say that no Wuttundar shall sell, mortgage, or otherwise alienate or assign any wuttun or part thereof to any person not a Wuttundar of the same wuttun estate without the sanction of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The hereditary officers whom I referred to will be Wuttundars in one sense, though not in another.

The Hon. the Advocate-General considered the definition to be vague and unsatisfactory.

The Council then decided to insert "or collection of public revenue" after "administration" in line 12; to strike out "of the land" from lines 12 and 13; to substitute "with" for "of" in line 14; to strike out "or village" from line 15; to strike out "the right to demand" from line 17; to substitute "have" for "thus" in line 18; and in the same line to insert "to be demanded" after "ceased."

The Council then adjourned.

THE Council met at Poona on Friday, the 26th ult., at noon.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.

The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. J. Gibbs.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.
The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.
The Hon. Ganputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun.
The Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson.

The Council resumed consideration of section 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. Narayen Wassodew—I beg leave to propose that the proviso from lines 22 to 25, which renders the assent of Government necessary to the adoption by the Wuttundars be expunged. The Hindoo law does not recognise any distinction between a lineal descendant and descendant by adoption, and this proviso would only tend to create a sense of insecurity in the minds of the Wuttundars whose co-operation in the Police and Revenue administration of this Presidency the framers of this Bill desire to secure. It would inflict a hardship upon the people, because for every rupee that the Government would receive in the shape of a nuzzerana in according their assent to adoption the Wuttundars will have to spend twenty. Suppose the case of a Koolkarni or Mhar wishing to obtain the sanction of Government to the adoption of a son. He will have to employ a Mookhtiar to prepare his petition, then to get it stamped, and it will afterwards be necessary for him to fee some of the karkoons and sheristadars, so that under the dustoorie system alluded to by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General yesterday, the poor Wuttundar will have to spend twenty rupees for every rupee which the Government can get him to contribute. The loss of Rs. 20 to a man of this class implies a state of pecuniary bondage to the village Marwaree. I had heard of a case in the Sawunt Waree district where a Koonbie borrowed Rs. 12. Within four years he paid the creditor Rs. 28 in several instalments, and yet the unfortunate man was sued at the end of the period for the balance of Rs. 72. Act XI. of 1843 of the Government of India does not impose any such obligation in regard to adoption upon the Wuttundars, and I trust that your Excellency will under the circumstances consent to the proviso in this Bill being expunged.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—There must be some evidence that assent to an adoption has been given. Under the Peishwa's Government this was most strictly enforced.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I must oppose the motion, inasmuch as it has been the custom since the rule of native Governments here that in all cases where land has been assigned for military service the sanction of the Government should first be obtained. I see no reason why we should make any difference in the present case. As to the expenses which the Hon. Mr. Narayen referred to, I do not think they will be so great as he alleges.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—If you find the system of dustoorie so prevalent in a city like Bombay, as has already been pointed out to you by hon. members during the discussion on the Steam Boilers' Bill, it is not difficult to understand what it will be in the mofussil where this Bill is to be introduced.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—It has been a standing rule, ever since the days of the Peishwa, and it is also true that the Hindoo law requires the consent of the paramount power to any adoption. We simply say here that there is no occasion for confirmation of an adoption being proved excepting in cases where the adoption carries with it alienated wuttun land. I am quite certain that the hon. member on my right (Tatya Sahib) requires the same thing in his raj. In Kholapore I have known of many cases where possession had been sanctioned by the then Maharajah or by a previous Maharajah.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Under the management of the Hon. Tatya Sahib you must be aware that such cases would be dealt with very summarily.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I think that natives in their private relations may adopt as they choose, but in adoptions which affect Government they must have Government's sanction. In the case before us, Wuttundar adoptions certainly concern Government. If you were to have here the old pensioned moonsiffs and dufturdars they would tell you that the consent of the Sircar is always necessary in the case of alienated land. I think this principle has been already laid down by the Privy Council.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I submit that there is nothing whatever like this proviso in the present Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It was not necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Then why is it necessary here? I submit that such a restriction as this implies absolute ruin to many men.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—If you do not preserve this section as it is you will have nothing but endless disputes.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It seems to me that the Hon. Mr. Narayen's argument amounts to this, that Mhars and such like people are very improvident, and therefore the law must be altered in their favour; but that is a policy which cannot for a moment be agreed to. I would say that there has never been a case known from the Peishwas to the present time where the sanction of Government was not required to be obtained before an adoption in a service wuttun would be held good.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I never knew of any case where your assent, regarding Mhars and Koolkurnies, was considered necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—You are bound by the Hindoo law. I would ask the Hon. Mr. Narayen whether he is of opinion that the sanction of the paramount power is not necessary to an adoption.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It is only necessary in the case of Inamdars, and even then I have heard the point contested.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Is it not the case that the sanction of the paramount power must be necessary to every adoption? Government may practically have said that it will not interfere in adoptions by which the interests of the paramount power are not affected, but in all cases of alienated lands Government must distinctly maintain the old law.

His Excellency the President—It seems to me to be a matter of policy more than of Hindoo law, and we ought to decide whether it would be advisable not to allow these people to adopt without first obtaining consent.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas concurred with the views which had been expressed by the Hon. Mr. Narayen.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—What is the object of getting the assent of Government to adoptions by these small people?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—In the first place, it stops litigation, and if we do not agree to this section you will find that adoptions will always be being set up. Under late rules it has been held that a widow may adopt unless it can be distinctly proved that the husband absolutely said, "You shall not adopt." The result is that false adoptions are being set up all over the country, and this is the most common form of adhavat between relatives. We must assist to stop that as much as we can. It is really in mercy to these people themselves that we ask for the assent of Government. My experience of something like a quarter of a century leads me to the conclusion that it is a merciful thing to give them as few opportunities of going to law as possible.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—My own idea is that the people themselves would rather forego the protection which you are thrusting upon them.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Would it please the hon. members if we were to alter the section so that no adoption shall be valid unless reported within one month of its taking place to the Collector?

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Inasmuch as that amendment will not give a Collector power to say to a man, "You shall not adopt," I think it is an advantage, and I prefer it to the section as it stands.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I beg to appeal to my hon. friend on my right (Tatya Sahib). He has actual experience of what system prevails in the districts, and I understand him to say that in his raj an adoption would not be valid without his consent.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Before this discussion commenced, I asked the opinion of the Hon. Tatya Sahib upon this matter, and he distinctly told me that I ought to press my amendment upon the notice of the Council. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Inasmuch as up to the present date not a single adoption has been made in any wuttun without the consent of the Collector, I think that we can easily make the section applicable to the future.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I am sorry to have to differ from the hon. member. In the Concan I am certain that adoptions have taken place in which the consent of Government never was recorded.

The Hon Mr. Rogers—Then they would never be recognised if the case came before the Collector and it was proved that the sanction of Government had not been obtained.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—That would be a great hardship which you would inflict by this section.

His Excellency the President—I think it would be better to take the vote upon the Hon. Mr. Narayen's amendment that the proviso be struck out. If that be lost then we may limit the operation of the section to persons of the degree of Patells or Koolkurnies. These native gentlemen, speaking on behalf of the native community, say we are oppressing them, and some alteration of the section will be desirable.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I question whether they do speak on behalf of the natives of the Presidency. They have not had so much experience of the ryot system as several hon. members here, who have spent their lives in the districts.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I at all events have had some experience in the Concan.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—With all due deference to the Hon. Mr. Gibbs I beg to state that a European might be half a century in the country and yet may not get at the true state of affairs of the natives. There are certain things which natives will not reveal to an European official, for they would rather prefer to suffer inconvenience or even injustice than to say anything which they think would not be relished by him in order that they may not lose his good opinion of them.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I have a much higher opinion of natives than the Hon. Mr. Munguldas has. I know that they will tell other things than what simply pleases the Sahi They will speak confidently to any European who goes among them and does not try to frighten them. I will undertake to get any native to show me, in half an hour, "the inside of his stomach," as the native saying is. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Then the Hon. Mr. Gibbs may be an exception to the rule.

The vote was taken upon the Hon. Mr. Narayen's amendment, which was lost. The following is the voting list:—Ayes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., C.S.I., and the Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee—3. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. Col. M. Kennedy, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, the Hon. Ganputrao Tatya Sahib, and the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson—8.

The Advocate-General then suggested that the [illegible] should read as follows:—"Provided that no adoption by any wuttundar of the degree of a Patell or Koolkurnie or of higher degree shall be valid until the same has received the assent of Government."

The amendment was agreed to.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

AFTER the dismissal of Nowroz Khan from the Chiefship of Lalpoorah, mentioned in the Agent's letter of 11th instant, the Ameer gave stringent orders to Shah Murd Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, that as a fine of five thousand rupees has been imposed on Nowroz Khan he should recover this amount from his effects and allowance, as he has not got sufficient money in cash to pay this sum. His Highness further gave him directions that he should proceed himself at once to Lalpoorah, and, after appointing a trustworthy active person as Chief of that territory, make satisfactory arrangements for its peace, &c., and that he should destroy the houses of those persons who gave refuge to Behram Khan, murderer of Major Macdonald, as well as of those who abetted this murder, though they may have now separated from Behram Khan. Shah Murd Khan will, therefore, proceed to Lalpoorah in two or three days.

Sekundur Khan and other Shinwaree Mulliks arrived at Cabul and waited on the Ameer. His Highness observed that as the Shinwarees always cause injury to travellers on the Jellalabad road it is desirable that they should at once abstain from this crime of highway robbery, and that though no recruits are required for new Infantry regiments still it would be for their advantage that these Mulliks should give some recruits, in order that the Shinwaree tribes may be treated with the same favourable consideration with which the other tribes are received. Some remarks were also made about the apprehension of Behram Khan Mohmund. The Durbar authorities desire to assess some revenue on these tribes as nuzzerana. The Shinwaree Mulliks said that they would most willingly carry out His Highness' instructions, but the matter has not been brought to conclusion yet.

The Mustowfee Hubeeboolla Khan struck a balance of two lakhs and seventy thousand rupees against Sirdar Shere Ali Khan on account of the revenue of the Candahar territory, but the Sirdar alleged that many of the items of this account were for money which Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan had received when siege was laid to Candahar. The Ameer ordered him to put his seal to this account, and said that he will dispose of this case afterwards as he pleases. The Sirdar was constrained to comply with this order, and when he made over the account papers to the Ameer with his seals on them, His Highness remitted the whole sum of two lakhs and seventy thousand rupees, and directed the Mustowfee to give the Sirdar his allowance for this year.

18TH SEPTEMBER.

The Cabul authorities desired to assess revenue on the Shinwarees, to receive recruits from them for new infantry regiments, to press them for making arrangements for the apprehension of Behram Khan, murderer of Major Macdonald, and to impress upon them the necessity of their abstaining from committing robbery on the Cabul road. The Shinwarees have agreed to comply with all these four orders, and requested the grant of some allowance to them.

After granting khillats to their Mulliks, the Ameer as an exhortation made the following remarks:—

"It is desirable that you should gain honour in durbar and among your own people in the same manner as the Khogiance tribe have earned it in durbar after giving recruits for employment in new infantry regiments, and that you should make your best efforts for the apprehension of Behram Khan."

The Mulliks petitioned that they will not make any hesitation even in making over their sons for enlistment, and should the people refuse to give recruits they will be punished with the aid of Government troops. Also that they will make efforts as far as possible for the arrest of Behram Khan. It remains to be seen whether these Mulliks will remain firm in their engagement for the above-mentioned four subjects on their return to their homes. The Ameer has ordered Shah Murd Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, that he should act in a conciliatory manner with these people, that in order to put a stop to the disputes existing between the Mohmund and the Shinwaree tribes about the Killa Sahibzada on the Shinwaree border, he should keep this fort in his own possession, and that he should first endeavour to apprehend Behram Khan alive, but failing to do so he should issue a public notification to the effect that whoever will kill him will receive a reward of two thousand rupees, and he who will bring him alive will receive a reward of Rs. 3,000 from the Cabul Government.

Naib Hafizoollah Khan lately received a letter from the Meer of Chitral to the address of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to the following effect:—"That I have no other desire but to continue to be an ally of the Cabul Government. I intended to send Meer Jehandar Shah to you, and he also wished to be reconciled with you; but in the meantime he received most urgent invitations from the people of Budukshan, and he having determined to go to Budukshan requested me to give him some assistance. I refused to give him any aid, but as the people of Budukshan persuaded him much, he went to that country. When he returned with repentance from Budukshan, I ordered him not to come to Chitral but to go to Cabul via Jellalabad, but as he could not receive any encouragement to do so, he has remained at Chitral repenting his conduct. Should you forward a re-assuring and encouraging letter to his address, I will send him to you by my exhortations. Should he not agree to go to you, you can remain satisfied that he will not raise disturbances again in Budukshan or any other country of the Cabul Government. I will send my son in a few days to Budukshan in company with your agent, Khan Jehan Khan, as well as Meer Abdool Raheem Shah, late Meer of Zibak, who ran away along with Meer Jehandar Shah and other elders."

Hafizoollah Khan sent this letter to the Naib and solicited his instructions as to the amount of honour to be shown and the khillut to be granted to the son of this Meer. The Naib submitted this letter to the Ameer, and wrote to Hafizoollah Khan that should these persons come to Budukshan great honour should be shown to them. Hafizoollah Khan has written to the Meer of Chitral to re-assure Meer Jehandar Shah and send him to Budukshan, where honour and kindness will be shown to him, otherwise he should be expelled from the Chitral territory. Hafizoollah Khan has further written to the Ameer that two of the influential persons of Budukshan, viz., Abdoolla Khan and Mahomed Raheem Khan, had taken flight with Shahzada Hosscin, but when they lately arrived at the Shewa desert, having run away from Ragh, Abdoolla Khan killed Mahomed Rahim Khan, and escaped towards the adjoining hills. The cause of this murder is that some years ago Mahomed Raheem Khan through enmity killed in some place Abdoolla Khan's son. Shahzada Hossein is wandering in the hills in some place not known to Hafizoollah Khan.

THE CULTIVATION OF OOSUR OR REH LAND.

THE supplement to the last *Gazette of India* contains the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on experiments which have been carried out during the last three years in the cultivation of Oosur or *reh* land. The Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, appears to have been fairly successful in some experiments which were carried out by him in the Aligurh District, at a cost of Rs. 41 per acre, which would be recouped by two years' produce. His method of procedure was as follows: "The surface of the ground was covered to a depth of three inches with horse, cow, or sheep manure, and the soil damped with canal water. The field was then trenched to a foot in depth throughout, thoroughly mixing the soil with the manure; the ground was then divided into beds, and a top-dressing of manure and silt three inches deep was added and roughly mixed with soil by phaorahs. First, rice was sown, which was a complete success; then barley and peas, which, promising well, were destroyed by hail; and then indigo, of which an excellent crop was obtained." Several other experiments have been tried or suggested. Some were unsuccessful, others inapplicable to this country or too expensive to be remunerative; and, after an expenditure of Rs. 784, there is a considerable balance on the wrong side of the account. The Executive and Superintending Engineers were both of opinion that the experiments should be abandoned so far as Government is concerned, the former suggesting that the land which had been successfully tried should be made over to a selected zemindar who should continue the experiments with free command of canal silt and water. The Chief Engineer and the Lieutenant-Governor, however, think that it would be premature to stop the experiments, in which the Government of India has shown so much interest; and His Honor remarks that the "Superintending Engineer should recognise their steadfast pro[illegible] on a date which has to be performed, and [illegible]ure that everything done shall [illegible]sitive or negative, by directing [illegible]xecutive Engineer to methods [illegible]ot exceed the value of cultura[illegible]from the Utah experience that [illegible]s manure if ploughed in crops [illegible]ants, and that the use of animal [illegible]here salts already exist. We [illegible]nd transport, the nitrated material possesses several important advantages over ordinary compressed gun-cotton, but, on the other hand, it has two drawbacks.

It has now been decided—wisely, we think—to store all large supplies of gun-cotton in the wet state, in which condition the material is perfectly unimflammable in comparison with the value of attaining to practical means of improving barren land. It is only when we stop short, as we appear to have done in these experiments on account of some disorganement, that there is a risk of money being thrown away; and there is little doubt but that by perseverance we shall arrive at good results."

ATTEMPT TO MURDER ON BOARD A FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

AT the Calcutta Police Court, on Saturday last, Captain Gustave Grou, master of the French steamer Meinam, charged one of his passengers, Mr. Francis Hamlin, an American gentleman, with having attempted to kill him by firing a loaded revolver at him on board his steamer on the morning of the 17th instant. The American Consul was present watching the proceedings. The deposition of the complainant as rendered by an interpreter was to the following effect:—

I am a lieutenant in the French navy, and captain of the Meinam. I know defendant. He shipped on board my steamer as passenger at Galle. From the beginning he gave signs of insanity. His eyes were red, and he spoke incoherently. We left Galle on the 9th instant, and on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th he was quite drunk. He showed this by his walk. On the 14th his teeth were chattering and his

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER AND STATISTICS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The railway passenger may be pardoned for feeling some slight impatience at the treatment which he at present receives at the hands of statistical science. It is bad enough to have his life and limbs constantly endangered by the neglect or parsimony of railway directors without having his very grievance threatened by the statistician. It is bad enough to be in constant fear of being killed, maimed, or "severely shaken" whenever he takes a railway journey; but it is intolerable to be told at the same time that some ingenious gentleman has been good enough to make a few calculations on the point, and that the railway passenger may rest assured that, however insecure he may think himself, he is ever so many times safer than if he were riding or rowing, or walking, or, indeed, doing almost anything else except sleeping. It is, of course, impossible, and perhaps hardly expected even by statisticians, that these assurances will be much consolation to the unlucky man to whom the lot of death or mutilation actually falls. Here and there, perhaps, there may be a man so loftily disinterested as to derive comfort in his last moments from the reflection that his death satisfies the law of averages and secures the immunity of many hundred thousands of other travellers. Others, again, devoted to statistical calculations, may take an actual satisfaction in a fate which is perhaps required to bring up the list for the year to the predicted average, and may welcome death as the triumph of arithmetic. But such persons are undoubtedly few and far between, and the statistician is probably content if he secures the ear and calms the mind of the Railway traveller who has not actually been, but is only expecting to be, smashed. It was to these, no doubt, that Mr. B. Haughton addressed the reassuring remarks which he made on this point the other day at the British Association. In the course of a paper read by him to the meeting on the subject of railway amalgamation, Mr. Haughton "adduced statistics to show that the chance of a railway passenger being killed was almost infinitesimal, he being forty-seven times safer than the ordinary passenger in the London streets was." This announcement was intended to reassure, and we dare say did reassure, many of Mr. Haughton's hearers. Possibly it suggested itself to some among the audience that one might be a good many times safer than the "ordinary passenger in the London streets" without attaining any very high degree of security; but still "forty-seven times" is felt to be something considerable, and no doubt we ought to pluck up heart, and enter our railway carriages for the future with a firm step and no insurance-ticket. Somehow or other, however, we do not. We cling to our fears, if possible, more closely than ever, and turn a deaf ear to the voice of the arithmetician as he attempts with "pleasing numbers" to lull our anxieties to repose.

This distrust may be in some respects illogical; but it is not without a bottom of sound reason as sound, in fact, as the statistics in question are at bottom, and, for the purpose to which they are commonly applied, altogether unsound and illusory. There is of course a sense in which they are sound and true; but confined to this sense, they are as barren and uninstructive as are most abstract arithmetical propositions beyond the grasp, or at least the realization, of the human faculties. Considered with reference to the practical purpose for which they are too often used, they give rise to inferences which are not only false but mischievous. As abstract arithmetical propositions they are perfectly true, but perfectly unsatisfying. Suppose that the odds against the railway passenger being killed in a railway accident are enormous. What then? The odds against his dying by any one given form of death are always enormous. In some cases the odds are larger or smaller than in others, but even in the cases where they are smallest they are quite beyond his conception, for any practical purpose; and it is clearly vain, therefore, to attempt to allay his fears in any case by the exhibition of arithmetical differences which he is quite unable to appreciate. A man may be unreasonable or foolish to dread a contingency the odds against which are so great that he cannot form any adequate conception of the improbability of its occurring; but if he does so dread it, he is not in the least degree reassured by being told that some other contingency whose improbability is practically neither more nor less conceivable to him is theoretically forty-seven times more likely to happen. Thus much for the consolatory value of such statistics, even in so far as they are accurate; it remains to notice the mischievously fallacious inferences which are too often based on them. From the fact that a man is by the law of chances forty-seven times less likely to be killed in a railway carriage than to be killed in the streets, it is an easy and natural but quite an illicit inference that railway trains are managed with an amount of care and success superior in a like ratio to that with which the traffic of the streets is conducted. This is, in fact, the use to which these statistics are turned by railway directors and their apologists; but the slightest reflection is sufficient to show the fallacy of such reasoning, and to make it clear not only that the relative death-rates of pedestrians and railway travellers do not in any way measure the relative degrees of merit in the management of railway and of street traffic, but that absolutely no sound comparison can by such means be instituted between them. The Board of Trade Returns furnish the number of railway passengers who travel in the course of the year, and upon this the number of deaths by railway accident forms a certain percentage. The number of deaths by street casualties is also know, and this, again, forms a certain percentage on the total population of London, or such portion of it as the statistician may select as likely to form the class of "ordinary passengers in the streets." The difference between these two percentages measures, indeed, the relative safety of the street and the railway but affords no guide at all to any comparison between the conduct of the two agencies, upon which safety in each case depends. Such conduct can only be tested by comparing the number of persons killed by each agency with the number of its opportunities of killing them; and while this comparison is, in fact, effected in the case of the railways, there is not, and from the nature of the case cannot be, any sort of attempt made to effect it in the case of street traffic. To do so it would be necessary to estimate not only the number of "ordinary street passengers" (which may perhaps be done approximately), but the number of days in the year on which they go out into the streets and the number of times each day, which, of course cannot be done at all. Every one such occasion answers to a separate railway journey, and must therefore be taken separately into account to make the comparison in question a fair one. It is, as we have said, impossible to form or even approximate to any such estimate as is thus required, but we may at least say that whatever the estimate might be it would very materially modify the conclusions sometimes arrived at. We are willing to give up other points of distinction between railway and street traffic which tend to vitiate the attempted analogy between them—such as, for instance, that "contributory negligence" enters as an ingredient into the causes of risk in the latter case and not in the former. It is sufficient to insist on the comparison being properly made assuming, that the two things ought to be compared at all. Substitute for the street population of London the number of "street journeys" taken in the year by each one of the population of London, and we shall then, and not till then, be able to see which is relatively the most fatal agency, the railway train or the vehicles in the streets.

When, however, this has been done, and the comparative fatality of railway and street tra[illegible] accurately established, what then will [illegible] cal, value of the result? Just nothing [illegible] is not the slightest practical profit [illegible] such a question while a previous and [illegible] portant one remains unanswered. T[illegible] son which has any interest for the r[illegible] one not between railway traffic a[illegible] traffic as it is, but between the form[illegible] it ought to be. The sole question [illegible] traveller is not whether the railw[illegible] dangerous than the street, but [illegible] dangerous than it need be. So lo[illegible] this question is as profoundly unsatisfacto[illegible] present, there is an almost cynical coolness in a rail[illegible] company furnishing these statistics in our faces in answer to our demands for increased security. It is in fact as though, when we indignantly enumerate the many removable dangers of our railways which yet remain unremoved, a director were blandly to reply, "All you say my dear sir is very true. It is very true that we do work our officers too many hours at a stretch, and that we expose you to the danger of being smashed to pieces through the blunder of a signalman whom we fagged into exhaustion and stupidity, but what then? A drunken cabman or a nodding van-driver may run you down and kill you in the streets, and as a matter of fact, does so kill you to a greater extent than we do. It is very true that our system is faulty and our appliances ineffective or dangerous—that we employ signals which do not warn our trains, and brakes which will not stop them, and points which throw them off the line; it is also true that if we were to introduce the suggested reforms we should reduce the accidentrate on railways materially and make you, our passengers, very much safer than you are at present. But what then? You are already forty-seven times safer than the 'ordinary passenger in the London streets,' and what more do you ask?" Surely this is the effrontery of the argument from statistics is intolerable. Let the railway companies reduce their accident rate to the attainable minimum before they venture to compare it with the accident rate of the streets. Let those who deny the necessity, and those who obstinately oppose the expense of railway reform, first give way; let the reforms be introduced, and then we will listen to the comparison. When the "sophisters and economists" are disposed of, it will be time enough for the calculator

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[illegible] terms are as low as those of any other [illegible] medical referees are remunerated by the [illegible]

[illegible]titling [illegible] Profits, at [illegible] Term of Life.

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THE RECEIPTS OF THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE FOR THE GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES HELD BY THAT OFFICER ON BEHALF OF POLICY-HOLDERS, AND CONSTITUTING THE 80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID, ARE FILED IN THE POSITIVE OFFICE, AND ARE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE POSITIVE RATES AND VALUE OF EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

It is a very noticeable and significant fact that in the Statements and Figures brought forward as the "Experience" of Established Offices, deductions have neither been made for Extra Claims brought about by the horrors of 1857, nor a full detail given year by year, of the number of deaths, so as to put the public in the way of knowing whether or not the "Experience" mortality of late years has been in a less ratio than that of previous ones. That it cannot have been in the same proportion must be apparent to those convinced of the increased and increasing value of European Life in India. Even the Medical opinion in the matter, opposed to that of Professor Mouat, admits that a diminution in the mortality of the Assuring Classes is certain.

It is very necessary to point out an important fact, and one which has always been brought forward as prominently as possible, although much misunderstanding on the point still exists.

Allusion is made to the Positive-English rates as special rates and subjoined is a Table showing the comparison of the Positive charges, with the average English rates of Five Standard Offices doing an Indian business.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE TERM OF LIFE, WITH PROFITS. ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE £100 OR Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH.

Age	English rates of No. 1 Office.	English rates of No. 2 Office.	English rates of No. 3 Office.	English rates of No. 4 Office.	English rates of No. 5 Office.	Average English rate of 5 Offices.	Whole world rates of the Positive	Positive percentage for "world" business.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	1 18 9	1 19 8	1 19 6	1 19 6	1 19 6	1 19 3	2 5 0 or Rs. 22-8	15 per ct.

The Positive then, strictly speaking, assures European Lives in India at Positive-English rates, or at a uniform rate for the whole world, England, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c. &c. &c.

In further explanation of the point, it will be well to adopt the language of the Company's Chairman in London, as it exactly expresses the case:

"This Company has, after most careful consideration, determined upon issuing to Europeans in India, Policies of Assurance *at the same rates as charged by them for English risks.*"

Looking at the Positive Security set aside for Policyholders, the advantages secured by a world-wide business, the general equity of the "Positive" system, and the trading power of the Company's large capital, the interest of the assured and assuring in Great Britain are not placed at real disadvantage, owing to the rates being above those current in other English Offices.

If in the mooted question of what are just rates for India, the experience of a Life Office is to be admitted, it will be obviously but fair to review the operations of 12 not 24 recent years. If the latter period be surveyed, the public will take care to be satisfied with nothing but a full detail of the death number made use of. Due allowance must then be made for the mutiny massacres, and other disasters of times long gone by, and the point regarding what the Positive rates really are, taken into account. The result would produce matter for less partial and unfair comparison, if not a forced admission on the part of even our Assurance opponents of the adequacy of the Positive rates.

The Assuring classes in India meanwhile naturally [illegible] to seek, and they insist upon knowing [illegible] ever) the reasons which [illegible] rates charged by [illegible] acknowledged [illegible] even on [illegible] afforded [illegible] sickness.

If such [illegible] it would [illegible] for India [illegible] charges [illegible] any [illegible] sidence in any [illegible] at length [illegible]

[illegible] perhaps the [illegible]nced. The former times [illegible]ance Office which [illegible]s, are in the first [illegible]net premiums of [illegible]perty (not the pro[illegible]nd, in such aspect, [illegible] that considering [illegible]d policy-holders by [illegible]pital, and the outer [illegible]vestment in Once is [illegible] of paid-up Capital so [illegible]ly on the improbable [illegible]ating the Life Funds,) [illegible]tion, establishes and [illegible]ces and advantages which the Assuring world, especially in India, is now emphatically claiming.

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